JE MAINTIENDRAI.

DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIV. ZATURDAG den 22sten JULY, 1826. N. 29

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe WM LEE

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal Zyne Excellentie de Generaal Majoor, Gouverneur der Kolonie Suriname eenige voor de scheepvaart belangryke byzonderheden betreffende de baak aan de braamspunt aldaar, waaromtrent by onze publicatie, op den 20sten November 1824 gearresteerd en den 25sten daaraanvolgende uitgevaardigd, bereids berigt gegeven is, aan ons heeft medegedeeld met verzoek om daaraan publiciteit te willen geven.

Zoo is het dat wy, in het belang van de scheepvaart in het algemeen, het navolgende ter kennis brengen van alle belang hebbenden om te strekken tot hun narigt; namelyk: dat de nieuw opgerigte baak op Braamspunt staat in het westen van het uiterste bosch op de punt zelve; dat haar voorkomen is, als dat van een in den mond der rivier geankerd groot schip aan welks top een vlag waait; dat de verste afstand waarop dezelve geheel vry kan worden gezien, is drie mylen in de rigting van het Z. Z. W.; dat men echter de vlag welke acht ellen boven de hoogte der baak, die byna acht en twintig ellen is, uitsteekt, boven het bosch by Braamspunt in de rigting van Z. W. t. W. op vier en een halve myl afstand kan zien uitwaayen; dat men de baak moet brengen in Z. Z. O. half O. of Z. O. t. Z. alvorens men, om de modder bank aanloevende, langs den Opperwal, de rivier kan inzeilen, handelende zoo als het lood en de omstandigheden by eb, vloed, hoog of laag water en de diepte van het schip zulks vereischen, en daarby in acht nemende dat men de lage strook, die zich door de wegspoeling van Braamspunt in het vaarwater uitstrekt en waarop een witte ton op een' tamelyk hoogen staak geplaatst is, niet te naby moet nemen.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 10den July 1826, het dertiende Jaar Zyner Majesteit's regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad dato utsupra.
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 21sten July 1826.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden, voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 22 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Brooden een once minder wegen.

Op pœne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Den 19den July 1826.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe speciaal gekwalificeerd zynde, maakt mits deze bekend, dat hy op aanstaande Woensdag den 26sten dezer ten zyne Pakhuize in de Heere Straat by Publieke Opveiling zal doen verkoopen: een Huis gelegen buiten de Steene Pads Poort Wyk 3, No. 243. toebehoorende aan Mejufvrouw Elizabeth van Groot Davelaar, Echtgenoote van den uitlandigen Heer Johan Hendrik van der Dussen.

J. N. C. JUTTING.

Den 14den July 1826.

NAAR BORDEAUX,

HET FRANSCHE BRIK SCHIP



LA SEYNE,
Kapitein BRIFFAUD.

Zal tegen het einde van deze maand vertrekken. Voor Passagie vervoege men zich by den Kapitein aan boord of ten Pakhuize van

A. MATTEY.

Julio 14, 1826.

PARA BORDEAUX,

EL BERGANTIN FRANCES



LA SEYNE,
Capitan BRIFFAUD.

Saldra al fin de este mez. Para Passaga se presenten al Capitan á bordo ó en el Almazen de A. MATTEY.

Den 7den July 1826.

TE KOOP

UIT de hand het woonhuis van den ondergeteekende, staande en gelegen in de Breede Straat, 2de Wyk, No. 97. Die daarin gadinge hebben gelieven zich by hem tot nadere informatie te vervoegen.

FRANS ROJER.

Den 14den July 1826.

TE KOOP OF TE BEVRAGTEN.

EEN of TWEE vaartuigen, laden omtrent 400 vaten elk; beide in de beste order, en kunnen binnen de 24 uren tyds gereed zyn zee te kiezen. Voor verdere byzonderheden gelief men zich te vervoegen by den Heer A. DE MEZA.

July 14, 1826.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

ONE or TWO vessels about 400 bils. burthen each, both in complete order, and can within 24 hours notice, be ready for sea. For particulars apply to Mr A. DE MEZA.

Den 14den July 1826.

TE HUUR.

EEN groot Woonhuis staande en gelegen op Scharlo, toebehoorende aan de ondergeteekende, hebbende eene ruime plaats, Afdakjes en Regenbak. Te bevragen by

DEWEDUWE WM. LEE.

July 14, 1826.

TO LET.

A spacious Dwelling House, situated at Scharlo, appertaining to the undersigned, having a large Yard, Outhouses, and Cistern. For particulars apply to

WIDOW WM. LEE.

TE KOOP.

By AUGUST MULLER, beste soort van Mostard in Fleschjes, en Kanarie Zaad.

Wy hebben kouranten van Bogota loopende tot den 8sten Juny doorgelezen. In de laatste bemerken wy dat het gouvernement van Bogota op den 6den Juny officiele berigten ontvangen had, wegens de laatste gebeurtenissen te Venezuela, medegedeeld door den intendant van dit departement. De buitengewone wyze, zegt de *Constitucional van Bogota*, op dewelke het besluit der Municipaliteit van Valencia was bekend gemaakt aan den Intendant, doet velen twyfelen aan de gevoelens van dat ligchaam, of dezelve ook opregt zyn in derzelver uitdrukkingen; en het geeft reden om te verdenken dat de zoo plotselinge verslapping van de militaire discipline niet geheel is toeteschryven aan hun ontslag van de waakzaamheid van generaal Paez. Welke de inzigten van dezen generaal zyn, kan men voor het oogenblik niet beslissen, het zou anders eene voorbarigheid zyn, daar er geene proclamatie noch andere dokumenten ontvangen zyn geworden, waaruit men zyne gevoelens kan doorgronden, of de redenen ontwaren, welke hem mogten bewogen hebben het bevel weder aantenemen. Niemand kan onkundig zyn dat hy openlyk de konstitutie geschonden heeft, wyl hy aangenomen heeft van een ondergeschikt gezag, hetgene hem op de plegtigste wyze ontnomen was door het hooge gezag der Republiek. Hy zal veel te verantwoorden hebben, wegens het doen vervangen van kolonel Cala, in het bevel van Puerto Cabello; en de onkunde waarin hy het gouvernement gelaten heeft van zyne handelwyze is, zelfs wanneer zyn gedrag uit de pryswaardigste beweegredenen voorsproot, om het minst van te zeggen, ten hoogste misdadig. De tyd alleen kan ons uit den toestand der onzekerheid ten opzigte der Patriotismus van dezen generaal ontrukken. Omstandigheden voor het tegenwoordige echter, schynen zeer ten ongunste van hem te pleiten; nogtans kan zyne onvoorzigtigheid door zyn toekomend gedrag vergoed worden; het is onze opregte wensch dat zulks het geval mogt zyn; maar wanneer integendeel gen. Paez met andere inzigten mogte bezield zyn, dat hy dan stil sta, vóór dat hy zich in zaken wikkelt, welke door derzelver ingewikkelheid hem mogt strikken in zyne pogingen om dezelve te ontwarren. Moge hy stilstaan, gelyk Cæsar vóór dat hy den Rubicon overtrekt, en zich zelve en zyn land, en boven al, hare vryheid in een algemeen gevaar stort. Wy vertrouwen in de uitvoerende magt, gedurende deze crisis, die standvastigheid in haar besluit en promptheid welke omstandigheden van dezen aard vereischen te zullen vinden. Elk ware vaderlander zal zich op het oogenblik van gevaar op hunnen post laten zien, en van elk boezem zal de echo weergalmen van: "*het welzyn der Republiek is de hoogste wet.*"

Dit is de hoofdzakelyke inhoud der aanmerking des uitgevers van de Constitucional van Bogota.

Op den 11den *Mei* toen het Engelsche fregat de Galatea te Carthagena aankwam, zond generaal *Montilla* onverwyld een vaartuig naar Peru, om deze gebeurtenis aan den Verlosser President bekend te maken; en verscheidene regimenten welke onlangs van het Zuiden aldaar waren aangekomen, zyn tot nadere orders opgehouden geworden.

Men verhaalt dat een koopman te Caracas, een vreemdeling, een muilezel verkocht had aan een militair in ruiling van militaire vales (papieren geld) ter waarde van 12.000 pattienjes. Het is ook bekend dat een ander koopman de som van 26,000 pattienjes gekocht had, in dezelfde vales, met 95 procent verlies, betalende voor dezelven 1300 pattienjes in drooge goederen, waarop hy 40 procent winst had, bygevolg heeft hy in wezenlykheid niet meer dan 780 pattienjes gegeven voor 26.000; dit wordt alles op rekening der administratie van den vice president Santander gesteld.—*La Aurora de Caracas.*

UITTREKSELS VAN ENGELSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

LONDEN, MEI 22.

De *Etoile* spreekt het berigt tegen, dat de keizer Don Pedro voornemens was Brazilien te verlaten en zyne residentie in Portugal te nemen. Dit dagblad meldt ook dat de tyding, wegens de belediging welke den minister Stratford Canning in de straten van Konstantinopelen zoude aangedaan zyn, geheel ongegrond is.

Een brief van Corfu geeft eenige omstandigheden op, welke de herhaalde pogingen van de Grieksche vloot verydeld hebben Missolonghi met levensmiddelen te voorzien. De Turko Egyptische vloot was in drie linien geschaard, achter en op eenigen afstand van elkanderen, ondersteund door het geschut van Vassiladi. De Grieksche vloot brak door de eerste linie heen en bragt door de brandschepen de tweede linie in wanorder; maar de derde en nogmeer het onophoudelyke vuren van de batteryen, "bestierd met een graad van ervarenheid welke *niet Turksch was*" de order welke in al de manœuvres en evolutien van den vyand geheerscht had, als ook de zwakheid van de Grieksche vaartuigen vergeleken met de reusachtige grootte van die der Turken, dit alles heeft het onmogelyk gemaakt, voor de wanhopenste pogingen, om eenen doortogt te banen in de haven van Missolonghi; en het heldhaftige garnizoen en de inwoners, vóór hun marteldom te ondergaan, moesten nog hun onderhoud en hunne redding bynа in hun bereik aanschouwen, en gevoelen dat zy van honger of door het zwaard moesten sterven. Wy weten welke van beide dat zy gekozen hebben, en hoe krachtdadig de dood zyn werk heeft ten uitvoer gebragt.

De *Etoile* zegt dat Athene op Missolonghi zal volgen, en roept alle klassike herinnering en gehegtheid aan ten gunste van dezelve.

Brieven van Trieste van den 4den dezer melden dat een Oostenryksche kapitein eene afdeeling van de Grieksche en Egyptische vloot naby Zante ontmoet had, welke op het punt stond om elkander slag te leveren. Moge de dappere Miaulis op de zeemagt der Barbaren wreken de stroomen van Grieksch blood welke

den grond en de puinen van Missolonghi gedrenkt hebben.

MEI 24.

De Fransche nieuwspapieren behelzen een berigt, hetwelk door een elk, wiens hart van vaderlandsliefde klopt zou wenschen, dat het onwaar kan bevonden worden: men meldt dat de stoutmoedige Canaris zyn dood vóór Missolonghi vond. Een kanon kogel doorboorde zyn vaartuig, waarmede hy ten gronde zonk, alvorens een Turksch fregat te hebben verbrand.— Dus was hy der droefheid bespaard gebleven, te vernemen dat alle pogingen welke men aangewend had, te vergeefsch waren ter redding van die heldhaftige stad, welke hy met de hoop kwam te ondersteunen. De val van Missolonghi was op den 29sten April te Konstantinopel bekend, en de vreugde der Barbaren by die gelegenheid vertoonde zich op eene karakterische wyze. Het *Journal des Debats* zegt dat de Janitsaren in de hotels van de Russische konsulaat eenige van de ooren en hoofden van Grieken, afgesneden van de lyken, welke gevonden waren op de puinhoopen der stad, en door Ibrahim als zegeteekens waren gezonden, wierpen. Men meldt dat de minister Minziacky gewond werd, en de Janitsaren zouden geschreeuwd hebben " weg met de Nizam Djerid" (Europische discipline) en de Sultan was met een stellig oproer gedreigd, wanneer hy nieuwe militaire stelsels (hieraan toch hebben die Barbaren hunne behaalde overwinning te danken) mogt invoeren.

Wanneer het mogt waar zyn dat de minister Minziaky gewond is (de *Etoile* wederspreekt dit berigt) dan kan nog de behaalde overwinning te Missolonghi noodlottiger voor de Porte uitvallen dan de vernieling der gansche krygsmagt van Ibrahim zoude geweest zyn. De oogenblikkelyke betoovering van overwinning, zou haar het *Ultimatum* van Rusland kunnen doen verwerpen; en dit besluit eens genomen zynde, zouden Missolonghi en al hare martelaren gewroken zyn. Men zegt dat er bereids schikkingen gemaakt zyn om de prinsdommen te overweldigen; en de minister Minziacky is zelve met de laatste bevelen voorzien, om dezelve aan de Russische generaals te geven by zyn vertrek van Konstantinopel, hetwelk dadelyk moet plaats hebben, zoo het *Ultimatum* niet aangenomen wordt. De troepen van generaal Sabaniew, welke in Ismail, Kischnew en Bender gekantonneerd zyn en 40,000 man bedragen, zouden met den 1sten Juny op marsch gaan en ten eersten Jassy en Galatsch bezetten, en in drie dagen tyds konden zy met het het leger van den opperbevelhebber Wittgenstein vereenigd zyn.

Men berigt dat het Nederlandsche gouvernement tot het besluit gekomen is, om alle restrictien wegtenemen welke op vreemde schepen en goederen bestaan.

(Uit de *Etoile* van den 22sten Mei.)

Parys, 21*sten Mei*.—Het manifest van den keizer welke onder het hoofd van St. Petersburg gegeven wordt, maakt bekend, dat de krooning in Juny zal plaats hebben, maar den dag waarop is nog niet bepaald.

Brieven van Alexandrien in Egypte, melden dat de financiele bezwaringen van den Pacha van Egypte dagelyks toenemen, en uithoofde van het algemeene gebrek zal het bezwaarlyk zyn, om geld te krygen. Hy heeft het bevel over de fortres van Cairo op zich genomen; en het garnizoen bestaande uit Turken is verwisseld geworden door Arabieren. De Turken hebben orders ontvangen om zich onder de geregelde troepen te sorteren of het land te verlaten.

Het is valsch dat er een oproer te Konstantinopel heeft plaats gehad; het is valsch dat de Servische gedeputeerden onthoofd zyn geworden, en dat de Engelsche legatie verpligt is geweest, om zich in den staat van verdediging te stellen; en de wond van den minister Minziacky is mede een vindsel van het *Journal des Debats*, hetwelke alle zoodanige tydingen aan zyne lezers opdischt.

MEI 26.

Volgens berigten van St. Kruis was de oogst van dit jaargetyde zoo overvloedig, dat de Deensche schepen daar en die er nog verwacht worden niet instaat zullen zyn om een derde gedeelte der voortbrengsels weg te voeren. De prys der permisie aan schepen naar Amerika is tot 10 precent gestegen.

Fransche nieuwspapieren van den 24sten melden op gezag van brieven ontvangen uit Bahia, dat de keizer van de Brazilien van voornemen was, om naar Portugal te vertrekken, aldaar de Cortes by een te roepen, een vertegenwoordigend gouvernement daar te stellen en een regentschap te benoemen om de zaken van het Ryk te administreren, dit alles gedaan zynde zal hy naar Rio terug keren.

Madrid, 11*den Mei*.—Brieven van Lissabon melden, dat de twee laatste kooriers van Madrid welke verwacht werden, nog niet aangekomen waren, welk geval eene groote sensatie verwekt had in die hoofdstad, te meer wyl de koning Ferdinand het nieuwe regentschap in Portugal nog niet erkend had.

Brussel, 20*sten Mei*.—Z. Majesteit heeft den Heer Von Drumen, die thans by de Reken Kamer geemployeerd is, benoemd tot vice konsul der Nederlanden voor Centraal Amerika; hy zal te Guatemala resideren.

Den 21sten July 1826.

IEMAND op verzoek van eenige vrienden eenige Brillen ontboden hebbende, heeft van den Heer *Magnus Moris*, de bekende gezigtkundige eenige Brillen en Bril glazen ontvangen, welke hy te koop aanbiedt voor de faktuur prys aan den gene die zich van deze gelegenheid zouden willen bedienen en tot dat einde zich zullen hebben te vervoegen by A. MULLER.

Den 21sten July 1826.

NAAR AMSTERDAM,

Zal op den 31*sten dezer vertrekken*

HET NEDERLANDSCHE BRIK SCHIP



A L M E L O,

Kapitein T. SMIT.

Voor Vracht of Passagie addressere men zich ten Kantore van

J. N C. JUTTING.

Lyst der sedert den 14den tot den 21sten dezer aangebragte en onafgehaalde brieven.

B. Diedenhoven	M Abenatear
A. Mattey	

Curaçao den 21sten July 1826.

A. HELLMUND,

Belast met de Post directie.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—JULY.

15.	golet	Mariana, Mora,	Porto Rico
17.	——	Groot Maria, Van Luyk,	Maracaybo
18.	——	Perseverance, Boom,	Camarebo
20.	——	Marie, Sicard,	Ocumare
21.	——	Anna, Blao,	La Guayra
	bark	Aimable Soledad, Caravello,	Coro
	——	Generaal Armario, Nattan,	P. Cabello

UITGEKLAARD—JULY.

15.	golet	Aimable Lucie, Diedenhoven.	Coro
18.	——	Sarah Maria, Bolwig,	St. Thomas
	bark	St. Joseph, Sibelly,	Havana
	——	Peter, George,	St Thomas
	lantje	Esperanza, Thielen,	Aruba
19.	golet	La Prueba, Guijot,	Coro
20.	——	Mathilda, Briebe,	St. Thomas

EVANGELISCHE KERK.

Zondag den 23*sten July, ten* 9 *ure.*

Predikdienst door Ds. J. Muller, J. A. Z.

Wy hebben brieven van La Guayra ontvangen loopende tot den 12den dezer; in dezelven wordt gemeld dat er de grootste rust heerscht, en de zaak van Venezuela met geestdrift omhelsd wordt. Ook hebben wy Caracas nieuwspapieren ontvangen tot den 10den dezer, waarvan onze lezers eenige verkorte uittreksels in dit nummer zullen geplaatst vinden.

De Colombiano van den 28sten Juny berigt dat de vergadering van het Bolivissansche kongres bepaald was op den 25sten April en vervolgens op den 25sten Mei, instede van den 8sten April en den 8sten Mei, gelyk wy reeds gemeld hebben; en dat de Republiek genoemd wordt *Bolivia* en niet *Bolivar*.

In brieven van Maracaybo van den 6den dezer, meldt men dat er een expres van St. Marthe met officiele tyding was aangekomen, berigtende dat een Spaansch linie schip en vier fregatten in de wateren van Carthagena en St Martha kruisten; hun voornemens onbekend.

Z. M. Pakket Brik de Brak, gekommandeerd door den Luitenant der Eerste Klasse Koops, is met 52 dagen reis te Plymouth aangekomen, en is van daar op den 18den Mei naar Hellevoetsluis vertrokken.

In de Londensche nieuwspapieren vindt men onder dagteekening van Konstantinopel 5den Mei, de mededeeling der belangryke tyding dat het Turksche gouvernement in de vorderingen van Rusland toegestemd heeft; en de minister Minziacky heeft hierover eene officieele nota ontvangen. De Porte ter volle bevestiging der vriendschappelyke gezindheden; heeft werkelyk een begin gemaakt om de vereischte maatregels te nemen, voor de volkomene uitvoering van de voorgestelde schikkingen. Er zyn bevelen afgevaardigd om de prinsdommen van Moldavie en Wallachie geheel en al te ontruimen, en op den 5den Mei zyn de Servische gedeputeerden, welke in hechtenis waren, op vrye voeten gesteld geworden. Er zyn ter zelfde tyd plenipotentarissen benoemd geworden om naar de grenzen te vertrekken ter vereffening der mindere punten, welke mogten voorkomen; en de minister Minziacky heeft zyne volkomene tevredenheid te kennen gegeven over het gelukkige uiteinde der onderhandelingen. Nu blyft niets voor de ongelukkige Grieken te hopen, het schynt dat hunne zaak volstrekt in geene aanmerking gekomen is; er wordt ten minste niets van gerept noch geroerd.

Uittreksel van eenen brief gedagteekend Caracas, 29sten Juny ll. aan den generaal José Francisco Bermudez, onderteekend door al de hoofd officieren in Venezuela:

" Het manifest van U. E. dd. Barcelona 16den Mei ll. behelst zeer vele merkenswaardige misgissingen ten opzigte der zaken welke hetzelve aanhaalt, zoo dat wy het pligtmatig achten hetzelve te wederleggen. Deze pligt wordt ons opgelegd door de eer van den post dien wy bekleeden, waarop geen acht is geslagen geworden, maar integendeel, wordt dezelve op eene onverdragelyke wyze gekrenkt, en is zeer bezyden de waarheid. " In dit manifest verzekert U. E. " dat de troepen welke moeten dienen om de wet te handhaven &c. derzelven pligten miskend en moorden gepleegd hebben" dit is geheel valsch, en waarvoor geen grond gegeven wordt. De aanhaling der akte van de Municipaliteit is niet naar waarheid; men leest in dezelve: " dat men begonnen had in Valencia eenige onheilen en ongelukken aanterigten en eenige moorden te plegen" maar deze noch gene wordt daarin aan militairen aangeteigd. Hun gedrag was verre van hetgene U. E. heeft verondersteld, en wy moeten U. E. verzekeren, dat zy als voorbeelden van order en subordinatie kunnen aangeprezen worden. De troepen van ons departement hebben wanorders voorgekomen, maar nimmer dezelve gesticht.

" U. E. had moeten afwachten naar de officiele mededeelingen, welke U. E. naderhand werkelyk ontvangen had, byzonderlyk die welke U. door de Heeren Ministro Martinez en kolonel Avendaño zyn ter hand gesteld geworden, of ten minste gewacht om die gebeurtenissen uit publieke papieren te vernemen, en geen gehoor te verleenen aan lasteraars, en dan zou U. E. geheel andere denkbeelden er van gevormd en de reputatie van zyne wapenbroeders niet op zoodanige wrede wyze bezoedeld hebben.

" U. E. vormt van deze schuldelooze handelwyze de volgende denkbeelden: "de geheele omkeer der administratien van al de publieke beambten schynt my dit buitengewoon en ongeregeld gedrag aanteduiden, en deze wanorder schynt door de militaire magt ondersteund en aangehitst te zyn." Het zal reeds aan U. E. gebleken zyn, dat uwe voorspelling zeer ongegrond is: geen omkeer van zaken had plaats, geene nieuwigheid is in onze huishoudelyke zaken ingevoerd geworden, en de publieke beambten zyn hunne eigene administratien blyven waarnemen.

" Wy zullen met stilzwygenheid voorby gaan, alle andere aanmerkingen van U. E. welke mede valsch en beledigend zyn; wy willen onze oogen sluiten om dezelven niet door te lezen, want wy zyn reeds overtuigd dat U. E. zich heeft laten verrasschen door berigten gewrocht door kwaadgezinde menschen; maar het is niet te verwonderen, dat de opregtheid en goede trouw van een held kunnen misleid worden door listen van lage speculateurs, die slechts ten koste van het algemeene wel zyn in de wereld trachten te schitteren en geluk te maken.

" Wy veronderstellen thans dat U. E. werkelyk volkomen berigt zal zyn van het gebeurde, en dat die volksbeweging geen werk was van *een handvol dolzinnige menschen*, maar is de standvastige en onwederroepelyke verklaring der departementen van Venezuela en Apure, wel uitgedrukt door derzelver volken en municipaliteiten en ondersteund door die dapperen, welke by U. E. bekend zyn, en die zich onoverwinnelyk achten onder het bevel van generaal Paez; en die thans door de innerlyke overtuiging der regtvaardigheid van zyne zaak, bereid zyn, om het schandelyke jok afteschudden. Zy hebben dat der Spanjaarden afgeworpen.

" Niettegenstaande zyn er andere punten in het bewuste manifest, welke wy volstrekt moeten betogen: namelyk vraagt U. E, " van waar hebben toch die korporatien (de Municipaliteiten van Valencia en Caracas) en de inwoners dier beide plaatsen, zelfs wanneer men hen als medepligtigen in deze onderneming wil veronderstellen, die magt verkregen welke alleenlyk kan toegekend worden aan de gansche natie." Deze vraag is reeds door alle Republikeinen, niet uitgezonderd den vermaarden Spanjaard Jovellanos, op eene voldoende en overtuigende wyze opgelost geworden. En niemand twyfelt dat volkeren het regt van omwenteling verkrygen, wanneer zy zien dat hunne vryheid aangerand wordt, het zy door de gebrekkigheid der wet, of door slechte administratie. Zonder dit punt te wederleggen zullen wy ons maar te vreden stellen te weten dat Guayana eens de Republiek van Colombia uitgemaakt had, en U. E. te vragen: " van waar deze Guayana het regt ontleend had, om oorlog te voeren tegen de Spanjaarden, die in het bezit waren van het overige gedeelte van het land? Op dezelfde wyze kunnen wy nog vragen, toen in 1810 Caracas hare revolutie gedaan had en de Spaansche authoriteiten afgezet hebben; en in 1811 toen zy zich onafhankelyk gemaakt had van het Spaansche monarchie en *van alle andere gouvernementen* (let wel op deze woorden) van waar heeft Caracas zich het regt aangematigd tegen het Spaansche gouvernement te verzetten en zich onafhankelyk te verklaren? van waar? van den wil des volks. Hier is het antwoord. Wanneer de volkeren moede zyn de verdrukking te lyden en zich genoegzaam sterk gevoelt om zich daarvan te ontslaan, verkrygen zy het regt van insurrectie en doen opstand.

" Eene slechte administratie heeft ons vele rampen doen ondervinden welke wy niet langer kunnen, noch willen, noch verpligt zyn te verdragen. Wy zyn militairen van eene vrye natie, wy hebben onzen eigenen wil en dragen wapen om de vryheid te verdedigen en geenzints om onze mede landgenooten te onderdrukken. Deze waren de gevoelens van den verlosser president. Zyn luisteryke naam zal ons niet verschrikken, gelyk in het manifest wordt aangemerkt. Het tegendeel zyne naam zal ons aanmoedigen en is de beste waarborg voor onze vryheid. Dat hy kome; maar denkt U niet dat hy zal komen om ons te onderdrukken noch om zyn geliefkoosd vaderland te bemagtigen, maar om ons te beschermen in de vrye uitoefening van onze regten en de slecht gezinden te straffen, die in Bogota met hunne misdadige handelingen ons aan den rand des verderfs gebragt hebben.

" U. E. schynt zichzelve te vergeten met de fabelachtige bedreiging van 12,000 man, welke hy denkt tegen deze departementen te laten aanrukken; en vergeet ook dat een leger bestaande uit Venezolanos en Apureños, onder het bevel van generaal Paez, dezelfs regten eischende, ooit iets te vreezen zou hebben."

In het *Memorial de Venezuela* vinden wy de Municipale akten der steden Victoria, Maracay, Calabozo en Puerto Cabello. In den samenhang van al deze dokumenten bemerkt men de redenen welke de inwoners dier plaatsen bewogen hebben om generaal Paez in het opperbevelhebberschap van Venezuela te herstellen; zy grondden dezelven op regtvaardigheid en noodzakelykheid, om onvermydelyke onheilen voor te komen. In de akte der Municipaliteit van Maracay vindt men eene optelling der groote diensten welke generaal Paez hen bewezen had in den oorlog tegen de Spanjaarden en in den aanval der sterke vesting van Puerto Cabello, als mede in moeyelyke gevallen tegen binnenlandsche omwenteling; dat hy by al deze gelegenheden blyken gegeven had van liefde voor zyn land, menschheid, volkomene wysheid en de volstandigste gehechtheid aan hunne grondbeginzelen; al welke hoedanigheden hem meer bemind maken, dan die van held te zyn, schoon hy deze hoedanigheid in den hoogsten graad bezit. En zou het geene ondankbaarheid zyn (vragen zy) om dezen luisterryken held te verlaten in de oogenblikken waarin wy hem het meest noodig hebben, hem overlatende ten prooi van helsche intriges gesmeed door zyne schyn vrienden en vermomd met al de vereischten van wettigheid? Wanneer wy in staat waren ons aan zoodanige verbastering schuldig te maken, de uitslag zou geweest zyn het verderf van een verdienstelyk man, wier verlies voor ons onherstelbaar zou geweest zyn. De ondermyners van de Republiek zouden hunnen loopbaan verlengd hebben, en Venezuela zou het voorname slachtoffer geweest zyn van het gemis van den een en des overvloeds der anderen.

Men merkt hier ook aan, dat de Municipaliteit van Caracas nimmer generaal Paez had aangeklaagd, gelyk men aan dezen generaal heeft willen doen gelooven, in brieven van Bogota, waarin zyne valsche vrienden hem hunnen invloed aanboden, om hem zegevierend van zyne aanklagers uittehelpen, terwyl zy zelven de bewerkers van deze intriges zyn. Generaal Paez heeft zelve de originele dokumenten gezien, en dit wordt in geen twyfel meer getrokken.

We received letters from La Guayra to the 12th inst. which state that the most perfect tranquility prevails there, and the cause of Venezuela is embraced with enthusiasmus.

Letters from Maracaybo of the 6th inst. state the arrival there of an express from St. Martha, with official accounts that a Spanish ship of the line and four frigates were cruizing off Carthagena and St. Martha; their intentions not known.

FROM 'EL CONSTITUCIONAL.'

Bogota, June 1.

On Sunday last closed the Extraordinary Session, and the labours of the first Constitutional Congress. On reverting to the periods of its installation and dissolution, innumerable reflections force themselves on our mind, which although many may be accompanied with painful sensations, still sufficient are left to counterbalance them, and afford matter of congratulation to those who feel interested in our welfare and in the progress of liberal institutions. At the former period an extensive portion of our territory was in the hands of our enemies, some of our largest and most populous departments had but lately been wrested from the yoke of our oppressors, to preserve them from fresh incursions we engaged in an expensive foreign war against an army our superior in numbers, discipline, and resources, and to crown all, we were without means, our treasury was empty, the proceeds of the first loan had been already disposed of, and the disputes which had arisen as to the legality of the powers by which it had been raised, rendered the obtaining of a second, to say the least, problematical at the end of 1823.—The very different aspect which Colombia presents in the year 1826 must be obvious to the most superficial observer. Our country is at present recognized by two of the most powerful nations of the world, our stability is unquestionable, the constitution is respected and obeyed in every part of our dominions, our enemies are without the means to do us mischief, not a single point throughout the whole of their late colonies acknowledges their supremacy, two new States have been freed and constituted under a republican system, chiefly through our assistance, and our own government is becoming more organized, more perfect every day. If circumstances which were not to be foreseen, although they ought not to have produced the disastrous consequence to us to the extent they unfortunately have depressed our credit, we are satisfied it must be but temporary, and that when the measures taken by the government and the Legislature come into full operation, the causes of this decline, and with them their effects, must cease; our credit will then rise the more triumphant from the accidental check it has received, as it will be founded on a surer basis, and a more complete knowledge of the extent of our resources, and our ability to meet our pecuniary engagements.—It is not our intention, nor have we the room, to enter into an examination of the progress we have made since 1822; but as the greater part of the time of the last Ordinary and the whole of the late Extraordinary Session of Congress has been devoted to financial subjects, we shall here make some few observations respecting them, and humbly state our opinion as to their capability of attaining the end those who proposed them had in view.

Perhaps the most important of these, and the one likely to produce the most beneficial effects, is that which consolidates the National Debt.—On a subject of so much intricacy in itself, so extensive in its consequences, and exercising so decided an influence on the increase or decline of our national wealth, it would be too much to say that this law has at once attained perfection, but what we will venture to assert is, that it has gone a great way towards it. The principal difficulties have been resolutely grappled with, and those which have been evaded, or been treated but superficially, are not such as will materially affect the plan itself, or impede the grand objects of the law. In fact, if the execution of this splendid national measure correspond at all to the expectations we have formed of it, and we have not the slightest reason to doubt that it will do so, the advantages reaped by the country generally will evince its utility, and the price of our fonds abroad will testify the opinion foreign nations entertain of this praise worthy exertion to fulfil our engagements, and preserve inviolable our faith with the public creditor. One thing, however, we will venture to recommend to the Board, and that is the strictest and most scrupulous conduct with the treasurers of the different departments. If once they are allowed to dispose of the funds especially appropriated for the payment of the debt to other purposes, as we are told has been the case already with the fourth part of the proceeds of the duties on imports and exports set aside for the interests of the foreign debt, without blame, or notice being taken of this violation of their instructions, the law to all intents and purposes will become a mere dead letter, nay worse, a fraud on the national creditors who, relying upon its due and effective operation, advances his money, or, which is the same thing, buys the paper of the government with the prospect of receiving his interests at the stated periods, and when these arrive, finds nothing forthcoming, as the money has been employed in another way. No plea of the exigencies of the State, and twenty others which are always at hand to palliate misconduct, and which too frequently are allowed to pass current, ought to have their weight with the Board; no demand can be more pressing than that of paying what we owe, and besides the ruin it would cause to individuals, nothing can be imagined which could entail more pernicious consequences to our character for good faith; our word afterwards would be laughed at, and our most sacred promises turned into scorn. We can have no apprehensions that this will take place now, for the character of the individuals composing the Board is pledged, as it were, to prevent its occurrence: still too many precautions cannot be taken to avoid it.

The other reforms which have been made in our laws on imports and exports, to which we have before adverted, and the introduction of the warehousing system among us, cannot fail likewise to prove highly advantageous to our revenue. Many others have passed this session on subjects of minor importance, which will all contribute to increase our wealth, and, as a matter of course, augment the receipts of our treasury. The faculty given to the Executive of removing from their situations such as fail to discharge the duties of them efficiently, will we think act as a check to the conduct of the persons concerned in the collection and management of the revenue, and the period had certainly arrived when something of this kind was needed. So openly were the laws and orders of the government violated, peculation from the highest to the lowest was committed with so much impunity, that it really was more a matter of astonishment that any thing was received into the Treasury at all, than that the amount was so small compared with what it ought to have been.

We had intended to have made some remarks on the present financial state of the country generally, from an attentive consideration of which we are induced to believe, that provided the intended reductions in the army are made, no very long time will elapse before our revenue be fully adequate to meet our expenditure. Let but the laws be punctually executed, and the strictest vigilance exercised over those who are charged to carry the orders of the government into effect, and we will not hesitate to affirm, that in a year or two the financial prospects of this country will be most encouraging for the future. The preceding observations have, however, extended to a greater length than we had at first proposed, and we must, therefore, reserve the latter part of our subject for another opportunity.

June 8.

We were fortunate enough to procure a number of the extraordinary Gazette, containing the official documents received by the government relative to the recent occurrences at Valencia, which was published late on Tuesday evening. To prevent all unnecessary alarm in the public mind, and place our fellow citizens in a condition to judge themselves of the state of affairs, we have reprinted the whole of its contents; and notwithstanding the shortness of the time, we shall make some few remarks upon them, and add such particulars as have come to our knowledge, and we think deserving of credit.

It appears then, that on the 28th of April despatches were received in Valencia announcing the impeachment of general Paez, and the orders of the government that he should deliver the *comandancia general* of Venezuela to general Escalona. To these he professed implicit obedience, and in letters to various individuals in this city he expressed his willingness to comply with what was required of him. After his resignation the troops stationed at Valencia, it is said at the instigation of others, committed various excesses, and on the night of the 29th several assassinations took place. The municipalty, alarmed of the outrageous behaviour of the troops, passed a resolution that general Paez should be reinstated in his command, which he *accepted*. This resolution was communicated to the Intendant of the Department, not by the Municipalty, but by colonel Carabaño, chief of the staff, through general Toro, *comandante de armas* of the province. The intendant, immediately on receiving the news, wrote a letter to general Paez, to which no answer had been returned; we look anxiously for it, as it will discover what his intentions were, and what motives existed of so powerful a nature as to induce him to accept this office from the hands of the municipality, previous to attempting to stop by his own private influence the disorders of which the troops, formerly under his command, and understood to be personally attached to him, had been guilty. Immediately after this occurred, an officer, colonel Cala, was dispatched to Puerto Cabello, of which place he assumed the government; the former governor Avendaño, having either resigned, or been forcibly dispossessed of his authority; general Mariño has also, it was stated, proceeded to Caracas; his views were not known. The people of that city were perfectly quiet; and the governor of La Guayra, colonel Ibarra, was taking every precaution to maintain the tranquillity of the town under his command. In Cumana every thing was tranquil, and on an express leaving Maracaybo the 13th of May the best disposition was stated to exist among the troops. On the English frigate the *Galatea* reaching Carthagena with the news the 11th ult, general Montilla despatched a messenger to Peru, and several regiments lately arrived from the South have been detained untill further orders.

This is all the information that we are possessed of, to which any degree of credit ought to be given. What the views of general Paez are it would be presumptuous at present to decide, in the absence of any proclamation or other public document, avowing his sentiments and reasons for resuming the command. No one can be ignorant that he has acted in open violation of the constitution, in accepting from a subordinate authority what he had been deprived of in the most solemn manner by the supreme authority of the Republic. If the acts attributed to colonel Cala be confirmed, and were done by his sanction, he has incurred a heavy responsibility; and in the midst of this, the ignorance in which he has kept the government of his proceedings, (for the only official intelligence they have got is from the intendant) is, even if his conduct be actuated by the most praise worthy motives, to say the least of it, highly culpable. The extraordinary channel by which the resolution of the Municipalty of Valencia was communicated to the intendant, would lead many to doubt its being a genuine expressions of the feelings of that body, and gives room to suspect that the sudden relaxion of discipline in the soldiery is not altogether to be attributed to their release from the vigilance of general Paez. Time, however, can relieve us from this state of uncertainty as to the patriotism of this general. Circumstances, at present, certainly seem to plead unfavourably against him; still by his future conduct may his present imprudence be atoned for. We most sincerely wish that such may be the result; but if, on the contrary, general Paez be animated by ulterior views, may he pause before he precipitate himself into measure, which from their intricacy may strangle him in his endeavours to unravel them. May he pause before like Cæsar, he pass the Rubicon, and involve himself, his country, and, above all, her liberties, in one common danger. In the executive, during this crisis, we are confident that we shall find that firmness, decision and promptitude which exigencies of this nature call for: every true patriot, in the hours of danger, will be seen at his post, and in every bosom will be found to echo: "*Salus Reipublicæ, suprema lex esto!*"

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

London May 24.—The fall of Missolonghi was known at Constantinople on the 29th of April, and the joy of the Barbarians on that occasion, displayed itself in a characteristic manner. The Janissaries, says the *Journal des Debats*, threw into the hotels of the Russian consulate, some of the ears and heads of Greeks taken from the corpses found, where their city stood, and sent by Ibrahim, as proofs and trophies of his victory. Mr. Minziacky, himself, was reported to have been wounded, and the Janissaries to have cried "Down with the Nizam Djerid" (the European discipline) and to have threatened the Sultan with a positive rebellion if he persisted in introducing innovations in the military system. If the first part of this statement be true (the *Etoile* denies the fact of Mr. Minziacky's wound, the triumph of the Ottoman arms at Missolonghi, may prove more fatal to the Porte than the destruction of Ibrahim's whole army would have been. The momentary intoxication of success may induce her to reject the Russian *Ultimatum*, and this resolution once taken, Missolonghi and all her martyrs are avenged. Already, we are told, have dispositions been made for the invasion of

the Principalities, and Mr. Minziacky himself is said to be supplied with the last orders which he is to deliver to the Russian Generals on his return from Constantinople, which is to be immediate if the *Ultimatum* be not accepted.—The troops of general Sabaniew which are contoned in Ismail, Kischnew and Bender, and amount to 40.000 men, would march on the 1st of June, and would occupy Jassy and Galatsch the first day, and in three days they might be joined by the army of the commander in chief, Wittgenstein.

It is reported, that the Dutch government had come to a resolution to take off the restrictions they had imposed upon foreign shipping and goods.

[From the *Etoile*, dated May 21.]

Constantinople, April 22.—The Greeks entertain quite contrary hopes. It is true, however, that Mr. S. Canning has failed in his efforts in favour of the Greeks, and that the Reis Effendi had given to M. Minziacky only a verbal answer, which is wholly vague. It is said that M. Minziacky, probably in consequence of this answer, has invited all Russian merchants in this city to put their affairs in order, and to be ready to leave the city at the same time with him, in case the ultimatum should be finally rejected by the Reis Effendi.

Paris, May 20.—A vessel arrived at Trieste, in 30 days, from Alexandria, in Egypt, reports that a division of the Greek fleet of Hydra had made, in the month of March, a landing at Bieront, in Smyrna, and carried off three millions of piasters. The Greeks intended a similar attack on Cyprus, but were hindered by contrary winds. The terror spread by this enterprise had extended to Egypt.

Ancona, May 8.—What melancholy and afflicting news! I hear, on my arrival at Ancona, that Missolonghi no longer exists! I am overwhelmed, annihilated. I arrive full of hope, and find that all is over. That population of heroes is no more. The following are the particulars—too positive facts—which I have been able to collect:

On the 15th of April, the Greek fleet had an engagement with the Turkish squadron. The combat was terrible, the Greeks had the advantage, yet it was not so decisive as to enable them entirely to drive away the Turks and throw provisions into Missolonghi. Miaulis, therefore, waited for fresh divisions to renew the combat. Ibrahim, wearied out by so many fruitless attacks, in which he had sustained such severe losses, directed all his attention to prevent the arrival of supplies sent in small vessels from Zante.

On the 16th all the communications were cut off by means of rafts, and flat bottomed boats, armed with heavy artillery. From that time the provisions which were at Petala and Porto Soro, could not arrive. The besieged, who maintained themselves only by means of the few supplies which they daily received, began to be in the most deplorable situation.

On the 17th and 18th several women, children, and old men, died of hunger.

On the 19th, the evil increased, and, notwithstanding the horrors of this situation, nobody thought of surrendering—all still placed their hopes on the fleet, but every one prepared to sacrifice his life. Several parts of the town were selected to receive the women, the children, and the aged, and every preparation was made to blow up the place. On the 21st and 22d, prayers were performed; several parts of the town were undermined, and the inhabitants determined that all those who should not be able to make a sally, as well as the wounded, the women, and children, should bury themselves by springing the mines.

On the 21st and 22d, Miaulis again attacked the Turkish fleet; but what could a number of little vessels do against six ships of the line, eight or ten frigates, and 90 other vessels, which had the advantage of the wind? All their efforts were useless; it was impossible to get a vessel laden with provisions into the town, and the Greek fleet, in vain lost its best vessels, exposed to the fire of the large Turkish men of war. The unfortunate besieged, seeing their last hopes vanish, thought only of executing their heroic project. Every thing was prepared for the great sacrifice which was to be made; the women and children were placed over the mines Some of the most intrepid old men promised to set fire to the mines the moment the signal should be given; the men who were still able to carry arms, resolved to make a sally to force their way through Ibrahim's army, to join their brethren, and avenge, if possible, the women and children whom they abandoned to death About 2.000 attempted to execute this design; 130 or 140 men remained in the town, and retired into a house, which they converted into a fortress.

On the 23d, in the evening, their departure took place, and, at the same moment, the frightful volcano blew up the population, which was reduced to 6.000 souls. The Turks, who knew the project of the unhappy besieged, made a very great resistance to the sally of the Greeks. A dreadful carnage took place, and at least the half of the sacred battalion perished. It is hoped, however, that about 700 or 800 may have gained the mountains. On the following day, the heroic town and its inhabitants no longer existed. The Turks, on entering the town, found only ruin and dead bodies. However, the 130 men who had fortified themselves in the house, defended themselves the whole day, making a dreadful carnage of the Egyptians.—At length, exhausted by fatigue and want of food, they blew themselves up at the moment the Turks were going to take them.

Almost every week, and since the 5th of April, every day, English vessels entered Missolonghi. Sir F. Adam, before his departure for London, had interposed between the town and Ibrahim, and exerted all his efforts, as a private individual, to bring about a capitulation. The inhabitants of Missolonghi had consented to leave the town with their arms, baggage, &c. with drums beating. Ibrahim refused; he promised that property should be respected, and their lives spared, but he insisted that the whole garrison should be prisoners of war. Our heroes indignantly refused, and declared they would blow themselves up. The English seeing that Missolonghi was not tenable, and that it was impossible for the Greek fleet to throw in supplies, made the greatest efforts to induce Missolonghi to surrender, but all was in vain.

EYNARD.

[From the *Etoile*, dated May 22.]

Paris, May 21.—Letters from Alexandria, in Egypt, say, that the financial embarrassments of the Pacha of Egypt augment daily, and that on account of the general distress, it will be difficult for him to find money. He has assumed himself the command of the fortress of Cairo, and the garrison, consisting of Turks, has been changed for one composed of Arabs. The Turks have received orders either to enter the regular troops, or leave the country.

It is false that there has been any tumult at Constantinople; it is false that the Servian Deputies have been beheaded, and that the English Legation has been obliged to put itself in a state of defence. The wound of M. Menziacky, too, is an invention of the *Journal des Debats*, which serves up all these news to its readers.

MAY 26.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the office of Mr. Secretary Canning from Mr. Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, containing the important intelligence, that (contrary to the repeated assertions of late in the Foreign Journals) the Turkish government had completely and unequivocally acceded to the just demands of the Emperor of Russia. Not only had an Official Note to this effect been delivered to M. de Minziacky, but the Porte, in proof of the sincerity of its concession, had already given the necessary orders for the immediate evacuation of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the prompt and unconditional release of the Servian Deputies. All minor differences are to be adjusted by Plenipotentiaries, who are forthwith to assemble on the frontiers for that purpose; and this happy conclusion of the negociation has afforded equal satisfaction to both parties.

[From the *Pilote* of Tuesday]

Madrid, May 11.—The lower classes in Aranjuez have thought fit to testify their attachment to their Sovereign, and to manifest their Royalist sentiments, by giving themselves up to new excesses. Within these few days a lady and her daughter have been insulted, and stones thrown at them, while they were called *masons*, because they wore white hats.

It has been said, for some days past, that the Duke del Infantado was to be appointed Ambassador to the Court of Naples. The rumour is not confirmed.

There is reason to believe, from the deranged state in which the finances of Spain are known to be, that the journey made to Madrid by M Cook, to demand forty millions due to English merchants, is but a pretext employed by the Cabinet of London for seizing on the Havannah. M. Cook has hinted as much, and other Englishmen confirm what he has said.

Letters from Bahia, March 15, say, that it was probable that the Emperor of Brazil would proceed in person to Lisbon, to convoke there, the Cortes of Lamego, in order to establish a Representative government in concert with that assembly, and that, after having appointed a Regency for the government of Portugal, he would return to Rio de Janeiro; and lastly, that during the absence of the Emperor, the Empress would govern, under the title of Regent.

[From the *Quotidienne*]

Madrid, May 11—A disagreeable circumstance lately occurred to the Duke de l'Infantado. It seems that his Majesty received him in so ungracious a manner, that his Excellency would have resolved to resign immediately, had not the persons about him, whose interest it is that the noble Duke should remain in power, encouraged him to endure patiently the affront he had just received. I, however, announce to you, that the retreat of the Duke cannot fail to take place, and the telegraph of Bayonne will shortly inform you of it.

We have just learnt the arrival, at the Havannah, of the Guerrero, a ship of the line, and the Sefira brig, after a passage of 33 days. It seems certain that 4,000 of our best troops will be embarked in the Hero and Algesiras. In the present situation of Mexico, these troops, and the squadron which is going to be collected in the island of Cuba, will enable the government to send an expedition of 8 or 10 000 men, to assist the Spanish party in Mexico.

Brussels, May 20.—His majesty has appointed M. Von Drumen, at present employed in the Chamber of Accounts, to be Vice Consul of the Netherlands for central America; he will reside at Guatemala.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An express arrived on Wednesday from Vienna, in seven days, with letters communicating the important intelligence of the adjustment of the long pending differences between Russia and Turkey. It appears that the point on which the Divan has so long held out, has been the alleged non fulfilment by Russia of certain provisions of the treaty of Bucharest. These relate to the occupation of some fortresses on the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, which are still held by Russia, though a stipulation had been inserted in that treaty for their abandonment. The question involved in this part of the treaty has, it is now understood, been referred to arbitration, and two commissioners have been appointed on the part of the Turkish government, who are to proceed to St. Petersburgh, for the purpose of settling it under the mediation of the Austrian Ambassador in that capital: and it is added, that as a testimony of the good will of the Grand Seignor towards the Emperor Nicholas, these commissioners will carry with them a letter of congratulation on his accession to the Throne, accompanied with professions of amity and good will. The evacuation of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, with the appointment of the Hospodars, under the protection of Russia, are to precede, as the letters state, the departure of the commissioners for St. Petersburgh; assurances having been given to the Divan, that the fulfilment of the treaty of Bucharest, so far as regards the abandonment of the Asiatic fortresses, will be strongly urged on the Court of St. Petersburgh by the rest of the European Powers. This most desirable arrangement for the preservation of tranquillity on the Continent, and for removing from the minds of men of property, in all parts, of it, a vague apprehension with which they have been long haunted, is said to have been principally effected by the firmness and perseverance of the British ambassador at Constantinople. The news having travelled with extraordinary rapidity, some days may elapse before it is confirmed by the ordinary channels of information; but the letters from Vienna, on the authority of which it rests, are from a most respectable source, and the writers of them are not likely to be misled in an affair of so great importance. It is said that the Austrian *metalliquez* rose 3 per cent. on the receipt of this intelligence from Vienna. M. Minziacky, the Russian Ambassador, is stated to have expressed his entire satisfaction at the arrangement entered into.

THE BURMESE.

Calcutta, Nov. 24.—From the papers before us we learn, that when the king of Ava heard of the fall of Prome he was perfectly astonished, and raved like a madman, determined to take no further advice as to his affairs, but act for himself. After about six days he came out of his apartments, and first gave orders to behead Bandoolah's brother, for having fled from Donabew when his brother was killed The chief was beheaded that very day, and a new general was directly appointed in his room, by name Mioaroi, governor of Pegaon. The king having entertained, from some circumstance or other, suspicion against this man, he ordered him also to be beheaded, saying, "I will kill those to prevent my other generals from running away, and keep them at their posts." He then made his half brother general in chief, and tried to raise an army. For this purpose he determined to give a bounty to his soldiers, and melted down a considerable quantity of silver, and gave every man 100 tickals, officers in proportion.

He likewise promised promotion and districts, &c. to all his officers, if they behaved faithfully to their country, and conquered the English.—This collected all the poor people of the upper provinces, and runaways from below, who were in great distress at the moment, and he made, by the reports furnished him his army complete to 80.000 men, nearly 30,000 of which were musketeers, with more than 100 pieces of artillery, together with jingals. He then ordered that 40.000 men should, without delay, proceed by land, and 40 000 by water, to march by main force on the English, and exterminate them—When these two divisions arrived at the stations of Meloon, Seinbeaghewn, &c. they met the old commanders, who had experienced to their cost the English method of fighting, and had run away. These officers advised the king's half brother not to act rashly, nor commit himself too suddenly, as the English fired and fought desperately, and it was better to act with judgment against them.

When the first news of the intended peace reached the army, every one was quite happy. The Burmese had 2.500 men with muskets at Neanbenzeik—they also had 6.000 men, with muskets, in the surrounding jungle—they had also a chain of communication on the river by boats, posted within call, to give alarm and send intelligence to Meeady. A chain of kurkarahs (or sentries) were on the land, posted in like manner, and for the same purpose. When the terms of the treaty arrived, and were laid before the king, he flew into a most violent rage, and sent off orders for war to be carried on with the most vigorous exertions, demanding why time was lost in talking with the English, and the reasons for it, and the delay.

The Kee Woonghee and general laid the blame on Mengbeoozoah, whom the king ordered to be put to death—but this was counter ordered the same day. It is said, that when the Kee Woonghee and Attawoons received the terms which the English proposed as a basis of treaty they "lost their hearts and were downcast;" but were obliged to send the information to Court, or their lives would be forfeited. The Burmese generals daily received orders to proceed to fight.—The general opinion now in the Burmese ranks is, that the English were making fools of them in proposing terms. The desertions from the Burmese positions already named are very great, 50 to 100 every day.